Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

What Rome Was Built With. A Description of the Stones Employed in Ancient Times for Its Building and Decoration. By Mary Winearls Porter.

viii and 108 pp., Indices and Works of Reference. Henry Frowde, London and Oxford, 1907.

The Romans were long content to use volcanic tuff, travertine, basaltic lavas and other Italian rocks in their edifices. Later the passion for beautiful marbles became almost a craze. Wealthy men were ever in search of new and beautiful stones with which to embellish their city.

The author has ransacked literature for all it will yield relating to the rock materials used in the building of Rome in ancient times and later. The visitor to Rome observes the beauty and variety of decorative and building stones. This little book tells what these stones are, gives something of their history, and traces them to their places of origin. Many of the finest rocks were brought from inner Egypt, from Algeria and Tunis, from France, Greece, and Turkey. Many of Pliny's bitter words, in his scorn of contemporary luxury, relate to Rome's enormous expenditures for beautiful stones. One of the most interesting sections relates to the development of the Carrara marble industry. The author chose a unique and edifying topic and has treated it in an interesting and adequate manner.

Études Géologiques dans le Nord de Madagascar. Contributions à l'Histoire Géologique de l'Océan Indien. Par Paul Lemoine.

520 pp., Maps, Illustrations, and Index. A. Hermann, Paris, 1906. (Price, 25 frs.)

The French Ministry of Colonies sent Dr. Lemoine in 1902 to study the geology of the north of Madagascar. The island being as large as France, Belgium, and the Netherlands together, it is not to be expected that adequate knowledge of its geology will be the work of one man. Field studies will result in a series of monographs by different authors.

Dr. Lemoine's studies extended from Port Loky on the west coast to Analalava on the east coast. His work was considerably embarrassed by lack of good maps on which to base his observations. Upon his return to France, therefore, he made entirely new maps based upon the later government map on a scale of 1:1,000,000 which was more exact than the official map he had used in the field. His maps, admirably produced, are among the fine results of the work.

After giving concisely the history of geological investigation in Madagascar and a bibliography of the resulting writings, Dr. Lemoine presents a geographical description of the region in which he laboured. He then discusses the distribution in his field of the geological formations from the primary to the most recent, including the latest eruptive rocks. Each section ends with a statement of what is known of the occurrence in other parts of Madagascar of the formation described in the section. This discussion, filling 278 pages, gives a complete view of the geology of the northern part of the island.

It is followed by a chapter on applied geology. Coal is lacking, but abundant water power will supply electrical energy. A chemical analysis of the clays and limestones shows a large amount of material for the brick, cement, and lime industries.

The second part of the work deals with the geological history of the Indian Ocean. The author endeavours to establish by zoo-geographical considerations the ancient continental relations of Madagascar with other lands. Dr. Lemoine is to be congratulated upon the result of his arduous labours in a virgin field.